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*FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.*

MR. RUSSELL,

THE papers under the signature of PUBLICOLA, have called forth a torrent of abuſe, not upon their real author nor upon the ſentiments they expreſs, but upon a ſuppoſed author, and ſuppoſed ſentiments.

With reſpect to the author, not one of the conjectures that have appeared in the publick prints has been well grounded. The VICE-PRESIDENT neither wrote nor corrected them; he did not give his ſanction to an individual ſentiment contained in them, nor did they "go to the preſs under the aſſumed patronage of his ſon."

With reſpect to the ſentiments, to thoſe who have read the pieces with attention, it is needleſs to ſay, that they are ſimply an examination of certain principles and arguments contained in a late pamphlet of Mr. PAINE's, which are ſuppoſed to be directly oppoſite to principles acknowledged by the conſtitutions of our country. And the author challenges all the writers that have appeared in ſupport of Mr. PAINE's infallibility, to produce a ſingle paſſage in theſe publications which has the moſt diſtant tendency to recommend either a monarchy or an ariſtocracy to the citizens of theſe States.

The writer never had the intention to defend the corruptions of the Engliſh conſtitution: nor even its principles in theory, except ſuch as were adopted in our own. Mr. PAINE has drawn a compariſon between certain parts of the Engliſh and French conſtitutions, in which are contained principles of government, that are not acknowledged by our own conſtitutions. So far as the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, have been adopted by the Americans, I have defended them, and I am firmly convinced, that we cannot renounce them, without renouncing at the ſame time the happy governments with which we are favoured.—The queſtion of ſuperiority between the French and Engliſh conſtitutions, has no connection with a queſtion relative to monarchy. If this be true, it muſt apply equally to the admirers of the French conſtitution, and Mr. PAINE himſelf is chargeable with having ſupported a monarchical inſtitution.—It is well known that by the French conſtitution, a ſtanding army of near 300,000 is eſtabliſhed, and placed beyond the annihilating arm of the legiſlature. Is it impoſſible that Mr. PAINE ſhould admire this conſtitution, without being a friend to ſtanding armies?—The argument is the ſame, and the aſſertion might be made, with juſt as much truth, as that PUBLICOLA is an advocate for monarchy or for ariſtocracy.

When Mr. PAINE ſays that a whole nation (by which it is admitted that he means a majority of the nation) have a right to do what it chooſes, and when he ſays that before the formtion of civil ſociety every man has a natural right to judge in his own cauſe, it appears to me that he reſolves all *right* into *power*; it is this opinion which I have combated, becauſe it appears to me to be of the moſt pernicious tendency, and if it is not really contained in the pamphlet, I confeſs myſelf greatly miſtaken. But the *enlightened* writers, who have defended the principle of Mr. PAINE, differ ſo eſſentially in the ground they have taken, that the one or the other would certainly have been charged with propagating *deteſtable hereſies*, had not the end ſanctified the means, and the object of defending Mr. PAINE, reconciled the inconſiſtency of their reaſonings. One writer ſupports the principle through thick and thin; and tells you that the *will* of the contracting parties, is the only circumſtance that makes treaties obligatory. Another tells you that I have groſsly miſrepreſented Mr. PAINE, and that the national omnipotence which he eſtabliſhes relates only to the internal concerns of the community. He agrees however that the will of the majority muſt be taken for the will of the whole nation, and that with reſpect to the formation of a government, a majority have a right to do what they pleaſe. So that it is no longer the "rights of men," but the rights of the majority which alone are unalienable.

Upon the queſtion whether a conſtitutional government can be made alterable otherwiſe than by the people in their original character, I have defended the conſtitution of the *United States* againſt the principle of Mr. PAINE, though in the republication of the paper in ſeveral of the ſouthern papers, the paſſage which ſupports my opinion by the authority of the conſtitution, is omitted.

Upon the article of repreſentation, I have contended that the French repreſentation is no repreſentation of the people at all. Is there a man in the *United States* who would recommend it as a model to us? I have contended that our repreſentation of the people is infinitely ſuperior both to the French and the Engliſh; and this is ſaid to be an abominable hereſy.

Upon the ſubject of monopolies, of game laws, and of excluſions from the legiſlature, I have defended the *principles* adopted by our own conſtitutions, and not the abuſes of the Engliſh government. Upon that of war and peace I have done the ſame, and wherever Mr. PAINE's obſervations have appeared to be founded upon any other foundation than truth, I have endeavored to ſhow their fallacy. But a defence of monarchy or ariſtocracy was no more in my intention, than the defence of the Salic Law of deſcents was to that of Mr. PAINE.

I ſhall now conclude theſe papers with requeſting that thoſe only who read them would judge upon their principles; and I am well perſuaded, that the candour of the public will not take miſrepreſentation for reaſon, nor invective for argument.

PUBLICOLA.

*FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.*

MR. BRADFORD,

*By inſerting the incloſed, you will oblige a Volunteer.*

AMONG thoſe who have exerted themſelves for the deſtruction of our ſavage enemy, no one holds ſo diſtinguiſhed a rank as Colonel John Campbell, of Louiſville: nothing can give more encouragement to thoſe who turn out as volunteers, than the holding out to them the idea, that by encountering difficulties and dangers, they will enſure to themſelves the very higheſt of rewards, the applauſe and aſſiſtance of their fellow citizens.

When the late army under the command of General Scott, arrived at Fort Steuben, on their return from the expedition, fatigued, hungry, and the greater part of them without money, they were invited by Colonel Campbell to refreſh themſelves at his houſe, where all who went were furniſhed with good beef or mutton, and as much grog as they choſe. The writer of this letter partook of the Colonel's bounty, and ſaw at leaſt three hundred men eat and drink at his houſe in one day—Indeed as long as any of the troops remained in Louiſville, the tables were kept conſtantly ſpread. The writer has it in view to return public thanks to Colonel Campbell, for the entertainment he received, and to call the attention of the diſtrict to his conduct, as highly worthy of imitation.

## JEWISH ECONOMY.

TWO criminals, a Chriſtian and a Jew,
Who'd been to honeſt feelings rather callous,
Were on a platform once expos'd to view,
Or come, as ſome folks call it, to the gallows;
Or, as of late, as quainter phraſe prevails,
To try their weight upon the city ſcales.

In dreadful form, the conſtable and ſhrieve,
The prieſt, and ord'nary, and croud, attended,
Till fix'd the nooſe, and all had taken leave,
When the poor Iſraelite, befriended,
Heard, by expreſs from officer of ſtate,
A gracious pardon quite reverſe his fate.

Unmov'd he ſeem'd, and to the ſpot cloſe ſticking,
Ne'er offers, tho' he's bid, to quit the place,
Till in the air, the other fellow kicking,
The ſheriff thought that ſome peculiar grace,
Some Hebrew form of ſilent deep devotion,
Had for a while depriv'd him of his motion.

But being queſtion'd, by the ſheriff's orders,
Why not with proper officer retiring,
In tone of voice that on the marv'lous borders,
While that his looks were to the beam aſpiring,
"I only vait," ſaid he, "before I coes,
"Ov Miſter Catch to puy the *ted man's clothes*."

ANECDOTE of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE and Dr. CAMPBELL.

DR. Campbell was a believer in the divine hereditary right of Kings, and conſequently attached from principle to the Houſe of Stuart. It happened that a meſſenger, who was employed by the Jacobites in England to carry on their correſpondence with the pretender, had prevailed upon the Doctor to write a letter to the Pretender's Secretary, and, as the meſſenger was in Sir Robert's pay, he carried it with the reſt to Sir Robert, who ſent for the Doctor the following morning (as he often did at other times, having frequently employed his pen in writing in defence of his adminiſtration) on pretence of talking to him about ſomething he was to write. He took him to a window which looked into the ſtreet; and, while they were ſtanding there together, Sir Robert had contrived that the meſſenger ſhould paſs by, and, looking up, moved his hat at them; upon which Sir Robert aſked the Doctor, if he knew that man, and who he was. The Doctor, in ſome alarm, immediately anſwered, that he was very well acquainted with him, and that he could aſſure him he was a very worthy honeſt man. "He may be ſo," (ſaid Sir Robert) "but he is certainly a very careleſs one, for he gave me a letter yeſterday which I believe was not intended to come into my hands, and I think its direction is your hand-writing;" and pulling out the Doctor's letter he gave it to him unopened. The Doctor fell upon his knees, and vowed, that as he had given him his life, it ſhould be devoted to his ſervice, and he never ceaſed to be his fervent advocate throughout the remainder of his life. And Sir Robert was ſo well convinced of his ſincerity, that he would have given him a valuable office; but the Doctor would not ſacrifice his principles to his intereſt, and declined the offer, and continued a nonjuror as long as the old Pretender lived.

*The Speech of Tſeeuyeanthaw, or the Speaker that keeps his audience awake, commonly called Red Jacket, at the late Treaty of Newtown Point, in reply to a charge of partiality for the Britiſh.*

BROTHER CANISADEH,*

LISTEN to what I am going to ſay to you. You have been ſent here by the thirteen council fires, to treat with us of peace and friendſhip. You have already heard a part of what you ſaid to us in charge from them, repeated, according to our cuſtom, by my brother (Oquilondunguas.) You then heard a ſpeech from your brother of the Five Nations. We told you, that a ſtrong wind had blown over us, and ſcattered ſome of us on this ſide, and ſome on that. The wind ſeems to be riſing again. We do not know but it may blow ſome of our young warriors among the weſtern Indians—but this would give us great uneaſineſs. When we replied to your ſpeech the other day, we thought every thing relating to the war, had been buried: but you have ſince told us, that you think we are moſt inclined to the Britiſh intereſt. Do you think it wrong for us to make friends of our neareſt neighbours? We and all the nations preſent, were ſurpriſed to hear you ſay ſo—for we have been very peaceable and friendly with the Thirteen Fires, ever ſince the laſt war. As ſoon as the wind had done blowing, we looked round us: we ſaw our wives and children in diſtreſs. and we immediately turned our faces towards the Thirteen Fires for peace. You aſk us in your ſpeech, what is the reaſon we incline more to one ſide than the other, as we profeſs to be our own maſters? We wonder that you ſhould aſk ſuch a queſtion. Formerly our treaties were confirmed and recorded with wampum: but the Thirteen Fires ſeem deſirous to ſet our ancient cuſtoms aſide, by treating with us upon paper. There is not a man in our nation who can explain your rolls to us, and we are obliged to apply to our Britiſh neighbours to know what they contain. This prevents us from being altogether independent of them. But this is not all: Our Brothers the Britiſh, always adviſe us to what is beſt for us. They tell us to liſten to what the Thirteen Fires ſay, when they ſpeak to us of peace: whenever they hear of any thing in our favour, they let us know of it; and, as they give us good advice, we depend upon them. Theſe, Brother, are ſome of our reaſons for confiding in our brothers the Britiſh. Their King adviſes us to peace: and to liſten to the ſame advice from the Thirteen Fires; but not to hear them when they adviſe for war. This is the counſel we receive from Niagara. They always tell us, we ought to be an independent people, and do nothing but what we think right. We are free nations, ruled by nobody, You complain, that we never make known to you what the Britiſh ſay to us; but always inform them of what you ſay: we wondered to hear you ſay ſo. As you ſpeak to us in writing, we are obliged to go to the Britiſh to hear what you ſay: but as they treat with us by wampum, of which they keep great ſtore, we have no occaſion to come to you to explain it to us. You know very well that the Thirteen Fires are ſo diſtant from us, that it would be too difficult to travel down to them for advice. The reaſon why we know ſo little of one another is, that we have nobody ſent from you to ſtay with us, and explain your purpoſes to us. Well, Brother, do you begin to perceive that we have reaſons for our peculiar attachment to the Britiſh? You have thanked us for accepting the offers you brought us; and told us you were glad to find that we had no objections to them. Do not think hardly, Brother, of what we now ſay, nor ſuſpect that we are in any degree deceived by liſtening to the voice of thoſe who carry tales. You know we covered up every thing that was amiſs, the day before yeſterday. We are now joined hand in hand with the Thirteen Fires.——We think of nothing but peace. If you had deſired us to bring you the ſpeeches of our brothers the Britiſh, we would have brought you the belts and ſtrings along with us, and thrown down the bundles before you. You did not aſk us to do ſo, yet we have told you a few things that you might know what they ſay to us. Have you heard us plainly, Brother? We are but juſt now beginning to tranſact our buſineſs at this Council Fire. We hope a man will ſoon be appointed to act between us, as it was in old times. Then we went to one place to tell every thing we heard, and there we uſed to hear of every thing that concerned us from all quarters. As ſoon as an agent is appointed, we ſhall begin to apply to the Thirteen Fires for advice. Now, Brother, we have freely told you the reaſons for our conduct, becauſe we know that we are alike inclined for peace. Our true friendſhip is now beginning. We have buried all theſe difficulties. What fault have you to find with us now, Brother?—Let us no longer liſten to thoſe that would make miſchief between us, nor change our preſent reſolutions. It is beſt not to repeat diſagreeable things that are paſt. Let them be buried in the earth. This, Brother, is all that the Chiefs and Head Warriors have to ſay to you now:——

*A Broad White Belt.*

You have found ſo much fault with us, Brother, that we are a little afraid of you: We have told you ſome of the principal ſpeeches we have heard from the Britiſh. You ſhall now be our counſellor:——Tell us whether there is any harm in them?

* *Commiſſioner Pickering, ſo called by them, after an old town, on the ſide of a hill, in which they lived peacefully.*

*FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.*

OBSERVATIONS on AMERICAN PORTER and CHEESE.

THE friends to the intereſts of mankind were lately gratified by a fact communicated in the various periodical publications in this city, viz. that there had been no ſpirits uſed among the ſailors on board the ſhip Brothers, Capt. Joſiah, during her late voyage to Canton; and that this circumſtance had been ſo far from injuring the crew, that they enjoyed an uncommon degree of health. It will pleaſe the friends of American manufactures, to be informed, that Mr. Hare's porter remained perfectly ſound and good the whole paſſage. Some of that article, indeed, which was taken out in caſks, received injury, from not being placed in a favorable ſituation: but a hundred dozen, originally bottled in this city, not only remained good, but was improved by the voyage.

In another veſſel which went to Canton from this city, ſome Engliſh porter was taken out, as well as that made in this city, but not the leaſt ſuperiority could be perceived in the former over the latter, as appears by the candid and unprejudiced teſtimony of the perſons belonging to the veſſel.

American manufactures of every kind, but eſpecially porter, have long laboured under the unjuſt imputation of inferiority when compared with Engliſh: but after this fair trial we hope that prejudice will be laid aſide, and juſtice be done.

Cheeſe is another article, which, although it has been made in this country, and eſpecially to the eaſtward, for a number of years,

very good, yet has always been thought greatly inferior to that made in Cheshire in England. However, the Block-Island cheeses, which were carried out, in the same ship Brothers, proved, on comparison, to be no ways inferior to the English ones on board; but bore the heat of China, and the vicissitudes of the weather, equally with that imported.

It is with the greatest plasure that a friend to American manufactures communicates these facts, which can be readily attested by all on board the ship. They will serve to show, that the supposed inferiority of those capital articles of American production, cheese and porter, is a mere designing pretence.

*A Friend to American Manufactures.*

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*Critique on the different English Historians, by Dr. Coote, prefixed to the first volume of his History of England, lately published.*

HUME, as an historian, has long enjoyed an extraordinary share of popularity; and his performance seems to be considered, by the majority of readers, as the best account of the affairs of this nation. His abilities were competent to the production of an history which might have far surpassed all the efforts of his British predecessors; and if his talents had been exerted with a just regard to candor and impartiality, and with the sole view of exhibiting a fair and accurate delineation of the transactions of former days, his historic fame would have rested on a more solid basis than that which now supports it.—The spirit of philosophy which animates his work, gives it a manifest superiority over most of the English histories by which it was preceded. His style is elegant, without affectation; and nervous, without an appearance of labour. His arguments in defence of a favorite hypothesis, possess all the acuteness of sophistry, tho' their force is disarmed by the application of sound logic, and the adduction of undistorted facts.—Under the pretext of exposing the delusions of fanaticism, the weakness of bigotry, and the arts of selfish and designing ecclesiastics, he indirectly endeavors to sap the fabric of religion itself, and undermine the dearest interests of society. His political principles are adverse to the claims of freedom; and under the cloak of impartial discussion, he vilifies the exertions of the patriot, and depresses the generous flame of liberty.

The reputation of Rapin is now in the wane. The multiplicity of his errors, his want of animation, and his injudicious use of his materials, have occasioned the decline of that eminence which he once enjoyed, and which produced an unprecedented sale of his voluminous work.—His general impartiality was the original cause of the success of his history; but that quality is not so conspicuous in this author as his advocates pretend; nor, on the other hand, is his performance so defective in this respect, as some later historians have insinuated.

Though Carte is supposed to have employed more time and labour on his history than any preceding or subsequent writer, his success did not correspond with his hopes. The well known prejudices entertained by him, precluded the obvious requisite which such a work demands; and the public could not be expected to cherish a very high opinion of the sagacity or penetration of that author, who, in an enlightened age could decisively attribute the imaginary cure of the *scrophula* by the royal touch, to a sanative virtue conferred by Heaven on anointed sovereignty. Carte, however, where his prepossessions do not intervene, is a faithful and accurate writer: but he rarely displays any portion of the graces or the energy of composition.

Guthrie was a good classical scholar, and an ingenious author. His history of England is no contemptible work; but it appears to have been written with too great rapidity, and too little attention of the mind. His remarks too frequently disgust by the vanity with which they are offered, or merit censure by the want of a deliberate examination of that point on which he confidently pronounces his sentiments.

The charge of haste and inaccuracy, which the present critic has ventured to fix on Guthrie, is more justly imputable to his countryman Smollet, as the history compiled by the latter, is solely borrowed from modern writers, whose misrepresentations he has copied, and whose errors he has multiplied. A comparison of his work with the historical labours of Rapin, Carte, and Guthrie, will perhaps convince the examinant, that he did not consult one of the original authors whom he has quoted in his margin. But his defects as an historian are in some measure palliated by that nevous elegance which often appears in his diction, and that judgment which prevents him from dwelling on occurrences of inferior moment.

Goldsmith wrote with spirit and ability; but his history of this kingdom is a mere *epitome*, and is calculated rather for the amusement of an idle hour, than for the improvement of those who aspire to a competent knowledge of English affairs.

Henry is an accurate and judicious author; but his plan is too detached and disjointed to please the general reader; and that division of his work which comprehends the civil and military history of Great-Britain, is too concise to be satisfactory.

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ADVANTAGES *of preserving* PARSNIPS *by drying.*

[*By the Rev. J. Belknap.*]

AMONG the number of esculent roots, the parsnip has two singular good qualities. One is, that it will endure the severest frost, and may be taken out of the ground in the spring, as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved, by drying, to any desired length of time.

The first of these advantages has been known for many years past; the people in the most northerly parts of New-England, where winter reigns with great severity, and the ground is often frozen to the depth of two or three feet, for four months, leave their parsnips in the ground till it thaws in the spring, and think them much better preserved than in cellars.

The other advantage never occurred to me till this winter, when one of my neighbours put into my hands a substance which had the appearance of a piece of buck's horn. This was part of a parsnip, which had been drawn out of the ground last April, and had lain neglected in a dry closet for ten months. It was so hard, as to require considerable strength to force a knife through it cross-wise; but being soaked in warm water, for about an hour, it became tender; and was as sweet to the taste, as if it had been fresh drawn from the ground.

As many useful discoveries owe their origin to accident, this may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a sea-faring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for want of vegetable food; since I am persuaded that parsnips, dried to such a degree as above related, and packed in tight casks, may be transported round the globe, without any loss of their flavour, or dimunition of their nutritive quality. *Asylum.*

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ST. JOHN, July 5.

Last night about 11 o'clock, a Smoke House belonging to Mr. Thomas Barker, on York-Point, was discovered to be on fire; the flames almost instantaneously burst out in a tremendous manner, which soon rendered it impossible to be extinguished—The whole town was instantly alarmed, and great numbers assembled—The engines were set to work with all possible expedition, but no efforts could prevent the flames from communicating to the dwelling house of Mr. Barker—a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and two other buildings the property of Mr. Thomas Jennings, which were soon reduced to ashes, when fortunately a stop was put to the threatning progress of this distressing calamity.—The united efforts of the Naval and military officers and men (who kindly afforded every possible assistance) together with all ranks of the inhabitants to prevent the conflagration from spreading, must otherwise have proved ineffectual, and the whole range of buildings, together with the Ordnance store, which contained a quantity of powder and other combustible materials would inevitably have been consumed.

Recent accounts from Quebec, brought by a gentleman who arrived at the Great-Falls, a few days since, inform us, that His Royal Highness Prince Edward, with the 7th regiment had arrived, and that the 65th were under orders for this place, to relieve the 54th stationed here, who will then embark for England.

The same accounts add, that his Excellency Lord Dorchester intends shortly for Europe.

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PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) July 27.

Arrived here, brig Elizabeth, Capt. Hooper, in 52 days from Greenock, in Scotland. At the time of Capt. Hooper's sailing, (June 2d) preparations were still making for war, the impressing of seamen in England, Scotland and Ireland, was carried on with spirit, &c. But it was generally imagined, by persons of discernment, that these preparations were only designed to divert the attention of the people from revolution principles.—The British fleet had not sailed.—The brig ABC, from the Potowmac was at Port Glasgow, waiting for freight, expected to sail 15th July. The ship Duchess of Haddington sailed 14 days before Capt. Hooper, for Boston.

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CONCORD, (N.H.) July 20.

We hear from Warner, that on Thursday last, a barn belonging to Mr. Jonathan Straw, was taken up by a whirlwind, from the cills, and torn to pieces. There was a yoke of oxen in the barn at the time, but they were left standing without injury.

On Friday last, in the severe thunder storm, there was a heavy gale of wind about a mile and an half wide, which passed through the southwestern part of this town. It tore up many trees, and did considerable other damage. Deacon Herrick and Mr. Sleeper had each of them a cow killed by the falling of the trees.

The earth is now well watered, and the produce on the farms appears to be rapidly approaching to maturity, with prospects of a luxuriant harvest.

Died, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on Wednesday the 6th instant, JOHN THAXTER, Esquire, attorney at law. It is but just, to observe, that his character marked him an ornament to the profession: by his death the public are deprived of a useful man; his acquaintance, of an agreeable companion; his associates, of a sincere friend; and his bereaved consort and an only child, of a tender husband and an affectionate parent.

In 1779, when Mr. Adams was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, to make a treaty of peace, and also a treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, Mr. Thaxter accompanied him to Europe, in the character of Private Secretary. In that situation he obtained the friendship of Judge Dana, who at that time was Secretary to the Commissioners. With Mr. Adams he resided in France and Holland: And while his taste for Literature rendered him an agreeable companion—his integrity and perfect fidelity, in the duties of his station, claimed and received the utmost confidence of that patriotic Statesman, and his great and faithful associate, the present Chief Justice of the United States.

Peace being confirmed, in 1783, the Commissioners sent him to America, with the charge of presenting the Definitive Treaty to Congress:—He was received with attention and respect.

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WORCESTER, July 28.

We hear from Royalston, that on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. a barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin May, of that town, was set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed, together with about seven tons of hay, and a quantity of flax. By the extraordinary exertions of the inhabitants, the frame of another barn, 36 feet by 30, was erected on the same spot by sun-set the next day.

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NEW-YORK, August 3.

The Directors of the Bank of New-York, yesterday forenoon, appropriated three hundred shares of that Bank, which were unsubscribed, to be offered to the Bank of the United States. This vote of the Directors being made public, the remaining vacant shares of the Bank (about three hundred) were all subscribed in the space of twelve minutes after the opening of the Bank in the afternoon.

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WINDHAM, July 23.

Died, in New-London, Monday the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH DE BRAGELONGE, widow of Mr. LEMERIEU DE COMDEMANCHE, aged 56 years. She arrived at New-London from Guadaloupe about six weeks since, in a declining state of health. In conformity to the request of the friends of the deceased, the Rev. *Henry Channing*, Presbyterian Minister of the first Protestant Church in that city, attended at the funeral, and officiated, reading the burial service of the Episcopal Church in the United States.—This attention to the feelings of the afflicted, in the true spirit of the Gospel, must be pleasing to every benevolent and christian mind.—ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, and ONE BAPTISM.

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# Philadelphia, August 6.

JAMES BARRY, Esq. is appointed Vice-Consul within the States of Virginia and Maryland, for her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and has been recognized as such by the Supreme Executive of the United States.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday last, in the case of William West, plaintiff, in error, *versus* David Leonard Barnes and others, defendants.

Mr. Bradford offered to the court a writ, purporting to be a writ of error issued out of the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Rhode-Island, directing to that court, and commanding the return of the judgment and proceedings by them rendered in this cause to this court with such returns.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, counsel for William West, the said writ and papers annexed thereto, were read. Mr. Bradford then moved for a rule, that the defendant rejoin to the errors assigned by the plaintiff in this cause.

Mr. David Leonard Barnes, one of the defendants, and a counsellor of this court objected to the validity of the writ in question, and on that principle, to the rule moved for.

The arguments on both sides being heard, the Court informed the parties that they would consider the question. Adjourned.

Wednesday the Court refused to grant the rule moved for on Tuesday, in the above cause; being unanimously of opinion that writs of error to remove causes to this court from inferior ones, can regularly issue from the clerk's office, of this court.

The attorney-general of the United States informed the court that there were several persons now confined in the jail of Philadelphia, charged with crimes committed against the United States. He then read a letter on the subject, from William Lewis, Esq. district judge, to William Rawle, Esq. attorney for the same, informing, that several of those persons had been confined for a

length of time, and recommended that a ſpecial diſtrict court ſhould be held for the purpoſe of trying them; whereupon the court ordered a ſpecial diſtrict court on next Monday week, for the purpoſe of trying Eleanor McDonald and others: N. B. The ſaid Eleanor was committed on a charge of robbing a ſhip of eleven doubloons and ſome other property.

The attorney-general alſo moved for a commiſſion to iſſue from the court, appointing certain perſons in Holland to be commiſſioners for taking evidence in a caſe depending againſt the State of Maryland, which was ordered accordingly.

The following named gentlemen took the uſual oaths, and were appointed counſellors of the Supreme Court of the United States, viz. David Leonard Barnes, of Maſſachuſetts; Charles Swift, of Philadelphia; Thomas Smith, of Carliſle; and Jacob R. Howell, of Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

On Monday laſt, the Mayor of this city, accompanied by two Aldermen, two county Magiſtrates, two county Commiſſioners, and one of the gaol Inſpectors, met at the gaol of this city, in order to lay out the ground for erecting ſolitary cells, agreeably to the late penal law of this ſtate, for the purpoſe of confining thoſe criminals who cannot be reclaimed ſimply by hard labour.

By Capt. Clouſer, of the brig Hetty, in 12 days from Cape-Francois, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing, that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour; in conſequence of which, a day of rejoicing and public feſtivity was kept with great ſplendor; no work was allowed to be tranſacted, even on board veſſels in the harbour: And every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony at the time of Capt. Clouſer's departure. *Mail.*

A writer in the Pittſburg paper ſpeaking of Indian treaties, obſerves, "It ſeems to me that the principle on which treaties are held with the Indians, might be altered a little for the better. I mean only in one particular inſtance, viz. that inſtead of carrying goods to make preſents to them, they ſhould be obliged to bring furs to make preſents to us. I illuſtrate the matter in this way. If you examine an Indian, you will find that he lives a dog's life, lazy and hungry: Never goes to hunt when he can help it, and if he can get blankets by ſtealing, will prefer it much to getting them by purchaſe. A war is a profitable thing to him, when the things that our houſe-wives and weavers have made in peace, come to his hands without much trouble. But a treaty is beſt of all, and crowns the matter; for there he gets rum, and covering for his breech, juſt for the word brother. If a treaty can be brought about at any time, by a little war, preceding it, is an Indian ſuch a fool, as not to go to war, within a little time after the treaty, that he may treat again? *Thus war begets treaties, and treaties beget war.*

*Tranſlation from a late St. Domingo Paper.*

The Revolution in St. Domingo was premature. It ſhould only have kept pace with that of the empire. It has already coſt the Coloniſts above two years of diſturbances, and 25 or 30 millions of livres*, in extra expences, loſs on recoveries, and diminution in the price of produce. It has deſtroyed, or at leaſt weakened, the confidence of the mother country; it has ſtopped the circulation of even that ſmall portion of ſpecie, which the Anglo-Americans have, *for a few months longer*, left in our poſſeſſion. It is at length time to open our eyes, and to view the precipice, to whoſe brink we had been dragged by the united efforts of error and ambition. It is time to appreciate the fine ſpeeches, which have hitherto concealed the truth from us:—It is time, at length, to alter our courſe. The law points out to us the right path—that let us purſue.

Where is the man, who can ſo far be impoſed upon, as to think us happy and free? The public prints are full of the names of thoſe who advertiſe their departure from the Iſland. A bad proof this, of our boaſted happineſs. When once we liſten to the voice of juſtice and reaſon,—when private gives way to public intereſt,—then only can we call ourſelves happy. It is a cruel reflexion, that the preſent ſtate of our affairs ſhould make us look back with regret on the paſt. May the time to come, baniſh all remembrance of both paſt and preſent!

The generality of our public prints have been inſtrumental in producing our misfortunes.—They have exaſperated the minds of the people, and raiſed them to a ſtate of fermentation. To the inflammatory paragraphs in the *Courier Politique*, we owe the *Caricatures*, that were ſtuck up on the church gates: and had it not been for thoſe Caricatures, the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince would hardly have been tempted to run the riſk of being cut to pieces in diſarming a regiment of ſoldiers. It were, indeed, much to be wiſhed, that the writers of both parties would agree to throw by their pens.

* Thirty millions of livres make above five millions and a half of dollars.

## *POLITICAL SKETCH.*

WHAT a truly pleaſing proſpect does our country exhibit at the preſent moment!—That confidence which the general government has inſpired, has given new energy to the human mind.—Recent accounts from the State of Georgia are favorable—peace reigns in her borders—the ſavages are quiet—and the population, commerce, and wealth of the State, are hourly encreaſing.—The late detail publiſhed in this paper, of the happy revolution, and poſture of affairs in the important State of South-Carolina, muſt impreſs with real pleaſure every boſom ſuſceptible of the benevolent feelings.—What a glorious reverſe of circumſtances has taken place!—May South-Carolina always know, and purſue the things that belong to her peace—domeſtic, internal tranquility, muſt accelerate her progreſs in ſolid wealth and conſequence.——In North-Carolina, the voice of complaint is not heard—and if any diſagreeable apprehenſions have been entertained reſpecting ſome recent acts of Congreſs, as light and information extend, they appear to be ſubſiding and dying away. A gentleman acquainted with the affairs of that State, informed the writer of this article, that the patriotic exertions and repreſentations of the firſt characters there, had been attended with the moſt ſalutary effects in removing prejudices, and diffuſing juſt and liberal ſentiments reſpecting the general government, particularly among the people in the interior parts of the State: The proceedings of all their ſocial circles on the late anniverſary of Independence, evince the federal diſpoſition of North-Carolina.

*Virginia*, the ancient, is alſo tranquil and happy—the heavens have ſhed their benign influences on the labors of the huſbandman—her fields have brought forth abundance, and ſhe will more and more realize her policy in converting her tobacco fields into wheat fields. No diſagreeable anticipations appear to be realized—from a happy confidence in the wiſdom of her elected civil fathers, a ſpirit of candor and calm inveſtigation, we may always expect, will diſtinguiſh the councils of this great and reſpectable member of the Union. The great buſineſs of preparing the ſeat of the general government, and of giving effectual protection to the frontiers, now engage her attention. The late brilliant ſtroke of the Kentuckians eſtabliſhes the ſpirited, patriotic and enterprizing character of the inhabitants of that young, but riſing State.

Many recent tranſactions ſerve to develope the genuine character of the people of Maryland:—Their liberal tolerant principles have long been known and celebrated—their commercial importance is daily more and more apparent—the independent and generous plan of their new inſtitution, the State-Bank, muſt be productive of ſolid commercial advantages, facilitate their negociations, and give a ſpring to their manufactures and agriculture. The population of this State has advanced with rapid ſtrides, which, added to many other favorable circumſtances, her federal and republican attachments, muſt continue to advance her proſperity and importance.

Pennſylvania, from her ſituation, may be conſidered as the lap of Columbia, in which the treaſures of agriculture and commerce are poured with a liberal hand.—While ſhe is exploring her interior reſources and advantages, the nations of Europe, particularly Hibernia, is ſending forth her hardy ſons by thouſands, to encreaſe her ſtrength and population. It is hardly neceſſary to advert to the numberleſs benefits derived from her being the natural centre of the union, and the preſent ſeat of the general government—there can be no doubt of her availing herſelf of theſe circumſtances to enhance her wealth, and by the ſpirit and enterprize of her diſcerning citizens, to place her affairs in ſuch a ſituation, as that whenever the ſeat of the general government ſhall be removed, ſhe may by the force of her own internal principles, be impelled forward in every political, commercial, and agricultural improvement. *(To be continued.)*

The amount of Duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the Diſtrict of Providence, between the laſt day of December 1790, and the firſt day of July 1711, as ſecured at the Cuſtom-Houſe, is — 59,440 45½

Amount of ditto on Tonnage, 325 69

Total Dollars — 59,766 14½

*NEW-YORK, Auguſt 4.*

Caſh Price of STOCKS laſt evening at Public Auction.
Six per cents 21s. 8d.½; three per cents 13s.½; deferred 13s. 2d.
National Bank ſcripts, 100 and ½ dollars.
Bank of New-York, 25 per cent. advance.
New-York State Debt, 18s. 1d. principal and intereſt.

### From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

*ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship | James and Catharine, Crawford, | Jamaica |
| Brig | Betſey, Ruſſell, | Port-au-Prince |
| | Hetty, Clouſer, | Cape-Francois |
| | Sukey, Atkins, | ditto |
| | Chriſtiana, Brown, | St. Euſtatia |
| | Paca, Lee, | St. Croix |
| Barque | Virgin, | Cape Francois |
| Sloop | Pomona, Church, | St. Euſtatia |
| | Hope, Lake, | St. Thomas |

We hear that Governor Blount, under the auſpices, and by the direction of the Preſident of the United States, on the ſecond of July concluded a Treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians.—This nation conſiſts of about 2500 warriors, who are ſituated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tenneſſee.

They have been greatly agitated ſince the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely ſatisfied by the liberality and juſtice of the United States.

### *PRICE CURRENT.*—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FUNDED DEBT.** | | |
| 6 pr. Cents | 21ſ 21ſ3 pr. £. | 106¼ pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 12ſ6 12ſ9 | 63¾ do. |
| Defered 6 pr. Cents | 13ſ 13ſ11 | 70 do. |
| **UNFUNDED DEBT.** | | |
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | 20ſ | par. |
| Indents | 12ſ6 12ſ9 | 63¾ do. |
| N. and S. Carolina debts, | 14ſ6. | |
| Bank Subſcriptions, | | 130 to 135 Dollars. |


## GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will begin THIS DAY, the 6th of Auguſt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, ſhould the day be fair.

Tickets delivered at one Quarter of a Dollar at the Bar.

The Ship UNION, the Water-Fall, and Gardens, will be elegantly Illuminated at night. G. & R. GRAY.

A YOUNG Gentleman, who was bred to buſineſs, and can be favorably recommended, intending to viſit the Manufactories in the South of France, the enſuing Winter, will accept of Orders for Goods, and execute them on a moderate Commiſſion.

N. B. He will continue there, if encouraged.——Applications directed to A. Z. and left at the Printers, will be punctually attended to.

Philad. Auguſt 6, 1791. (eptf)

# BOOKS.

## CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

## A large collection of BOOKS;

*Among which are the following*

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.
Ruſh's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, lateſt edition.
Clark on Diſeaſes of Horſes.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Oſterwald's Chriſtian Theology.
Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Chriſtian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— againſt Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptiſts
Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodiſt Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Pſalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramſay's American Revolution
Hiſtory of America.
Morſe's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Iſlands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philoſophy.
Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.
Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodſley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant.
Seleſtæ è Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ.
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechiſm of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomſon's Seaſons.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Klopſtock's Meſſiah.
Lavater's Aphoriſms.
Hale's Affectionate Epiſtles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnſon.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Inſtructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accompliſhed Gentleman.
Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonſo and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conqueſt of Canaan.
Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Preſent for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred Hiſtory, 6 vols.
Nicholſon's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Eſſays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Cruſt of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the Britiſh Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miſcellanies.
Miſs Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correſpondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's Hiſtory of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Regiſter.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinſon Cruſoe.
Saville's Miſcellanies.
School of Wiſdom.
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Deſcription of 300 Animals.
Bovle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

*Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1791.* (w&ſ3w 12aw6t)

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*HAVING completed the second volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be profecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendfhip and ingenuity may fuggeft.*

*The price of this Gazette, (publifhed Wednefdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of fubfcribing.*

*The utmoft punctuality is obferved in tranfmitting the papers to fubfcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireft profpect that Information from the feat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paft winter.—Additional fubfcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore folicited.*

*This volume contains the laws of the two laft feffions of Congrefs—the journal and debates of the houfe of Repreferitatives—reports of the heads of departments—befides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereffs of the United States, than any other periodical publication.*

*The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his fubfcribers—fome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very fpeedily be difcharged.*

*Payments may be made to the feveral perfons of whom the papers are received.*

*Advertifements of one fquare, or leff, will be inferted in this Gazette,* three times, *for one dollar—fubfequent inferfions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertifements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives fo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreffion is at prefent fourteen hundred.*

## Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, fold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all forts bought and fold on *Commiffion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

And to be ſold by ANDREW BROWN, and the principal Booksellers in the City of Philadelphia, price ONE DOLLAR and THREE QUARTERS, the

# L A W S

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

*With a COPIOUS INDEX.*

VOLUME I.

Compriſing the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, the ACTS of the THREE SESSIONS of the FIRST CONGRESS, and the TREATIES.

*To which is added, an APPENDIX,*

Containing the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, and ſundry ACTS of CONGRESS, under the CONFEDERATION.

☞ This edition of the Laws of the United States is alſo to be ſold by Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, eſq. Providence, Rhode-Iſland; Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Trenton; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, eſq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

*** *The Printers of Newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.*

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

*A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in*

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

*I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

## Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

### S C H E M E

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 2500 | Dolls. is | 2500 |
| 1 | | 1000 | | 1000 |
| 15 | | 100 | are | 1500 |
| 20 | | 50 | | 1000 |
| 20 | | 40 | | 800 |
| 20 | | 30 | | 600 |
| 40 | | 20 | | 800 |
| 60 | | 10 | | 600 |
| 70 | | 8 | | 560 |
| 80 | | 6 | | 480 |
| 2008 | | 4 | | 8032 |
| 2335 | Prizes, | | | 17872 |
| 4665 | Blanks, | | Deduction, | 3128 |
| 7000 | Tickets, | | Amount, | 21000 |

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

## HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

## MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

*CLASS II.*

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

### S C H E M E.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

| PRIZES. | | DOLLARS. | | DOLLARS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 10000 | is | 10000 |
| 2 | | 3000 | are | 6000 |
| 3 | | 2000 | | 6000 |
| 6 | | 1000 | | 6000 |
| 10 | | 500 | | 5000 |
| 30 | | 200 | | 6000 |
| 80 | | 100 | | 8000 |
| 90 | | 50 | | 4500 |
| 100 | | 40 | | 4000 |
| 120 | | 30 | | 3600 |
| 161 | | 20 | | 3220 |
| 200 | | 10 | | 2000 |
| 7585 | | 8 | | 60680 |
| 8388 | Prizes. | | | 125000 |
| 16612 | Blanks. | | | |
| 25000 | Tickets. | | | |

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

*Boſton, April* 14, 1791.

## Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

*Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May*, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

## A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

*FOR SALE,*

## A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (taw 8w)

## PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

*LOTTERY TICKETS,*

To be had at the ſame place.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

## Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*